

VIRGINIA

With the Freshest ADVICES,

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and



GAZETTE.

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUBT. in TIB. S. 28.

WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertisements (of a moderate Length) inserted for 3/ the first Week, and 2/ each Week after. — Printing Work done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

To the REAL ASSOCIATOR.

Valeat qui fiet.
Si mihi pergit, qua vult, dicere; ea qua non vult, audiet.
Ego istac morbo aut curo? Non tu tuum malum a quo animo feres?
Nam ego qua dico, vera an falsa audieris, jam sciri potest.

TERENCE Andr. Act. V. Sc. 4.

S I R,



THE public was fully convinced, from your late ecclesiastical manoeuvres, that you stood in great need of orthodoxy and learning; and the present dispute is a striking instance that you are totally destitute of candour and politeness: If these, then, or any other qualities you may judge me possessed of, can be converted to your advantage, they are much at your service. An enemy, the most malignant and vindictive, may be reduced to such a situation as will render him an object of pity to the person he hath injured. It is in this light I view you, at present; and I hope the wretched spectacle you will make in the eyes of the public, when the ulcerations of your heart are laid open, will not fail to excite, also, their commiseration.

"The Gentleman finds, you say, that I still persist in the opinion that the Queries were written by him," and add, "Had I stood in need of any additional proof, could he have given me a more cogent one than his last elaborate attempt to justify them?" From hence result the following conclusions: First, that Mr. Laughton's certificate was a sufficient proof that I wrote the Queries; and secondly, that my last elaborate attempt to justify them was the most cogent proof of it, I could give.

With respect to the former of these positions, does the certificate declare that I was the writer? No; nor any thing that will afford the least ground for such a conclusion. On the contrary, it strongly implies that I was not; for Mr. Laughton says they were sent to me to be published. Yet this very certificate in your estimation, is a sufficient proof of my being the writer. You tell us "the certificate carries with it the authentic marks of honesty and truth." If so, let me retort, upon you, your own interrogatory, and ask "how you understand that part of the maxim called a suppression of the truth, which, your book tells you, amounts to a suggestion of falsehood?" For I have, also, a certificate from Mr. Laughton, which asserts that I told him, when I delivered the letter containing the Queries, that I was NOT the author; and, likewise, that had I chosen it, he, instead of informing Mr. Purdie that he received them from me, would have told him they were put under the door. "Whether you had such trifling things as these in view," when you offered Mr. Laughton's testimony, "you can best answer; but the reader will judge whether you paid a proper regard to them."

But, you say, "this is not the first instance in which the Gentleman has endeavoured to shelter himself under a defect of positive proof to fix a charge of authorship upon him, though from the secrecy and privacy of the transaction, the many doublings and windings made use of, it could hardly have been expected." How truly do both the language and sentiment of this extraordinary sentence characterize you, as a Nimrod, a man-hunter! But, before you undertake another chase, let me recommend to you a fresh pack of blood-hounds:—Though perhaps, neither your old ones, nor yourself (who, it must be allowed, are an excellent whipper-in) were in fault. It might be, the trail did not lie. But, Sir, with what shew of justice can you,—who (as hath appeared in various instances, before the present, from your own declarations) have no scruple about hunting into and divulging what is private and secret*, after having threaded every brake, tried every mule, unravelled so "many doublings and windings" and, at last, were so much thrown out—pretend to fix the charge of authorship upon me, when you yourself acknowledge "a defect of positive proof?" But the circumstances, you will say, were such, that you stood in need of no additional proof, notwithstanding this acknowledged defect. Thus, Trifles light as air,

Are to the jealous, confirmations strong

As proofs of holy writ,

We learn, however, from the latter position, that, "had you stood in need of any additional proof that the Queries were written by me, I could not have given you one more cogent than my last elaborate attempt to justify them." [The fact, nevertheless, is that I have not YET written a single sentence in their justification; but trifles of this sort, I readily pass over.] Let me ask you, how then it happens that you,—who had "a combination of such over-bearing circumstances, as to create a violent presumption;" and a violent presumption amounting (as, you think, your old acquaintance LORD COKE used to tell you) to a full proof; and that, moreover, if you had stood in need of any additional proof, my last elaborate attempt was the most cogent one I could give of their having been written by me,—how happens it, that when you had brought your accusation to so satisfactory and prosperous an issue, you should, all of a sudden, betray so much anxiety to have it "remembered, and attended to, that you did not so much rely upon my being the author of the Queries; but insisted upon my having approved and published them?"

That the Queries were approved of, and published by me, "the proof adduced, you affirm, was direct and positive." Let me examine the truth of this affirmation. Mr. Laughton declares

"that I delivered to him an open letter, which I told him was sent to me to be published, but that I did not choose any one should know it came from me, unless Mr. Purdie." So far is this declaration from being a DIRECT and POSITIVE proof that the Queries contained in the letter were approved of by me, that I aver it is impossible to infer it from thence; there not being a syllable in the declaration to evince that I, so much as, knew the contents of the letter. Judging from your own curiosity, you may suppose, if you please, that, as the letter was open, I could not resist the temptation of reading it, and from thence conclude that I liked what I read; but that I actually did approve it, or, even, know its contents, will never appear from your boasted certificate, which you affirm to contain a direct and positive proof. If any reader of your letter should be so impertinent as to inquire, who constituted you dictator paramount of approbation and dislike, I would reply,

Why, man, HE duth bestride the narrow world

Like a Colossus; and we petty men

Walk under his huge legs, and peep about.

In the certificate you produced, Mr. Laughton declares that "I told him the letter was sent to me to be published," [It is observable, however, in the certificate he gave me, the words, to be published, are omitted] but does he say that I gave any direction concerning its publication; or expressed even the faintest desire to have it published? Not a word of either. It was left, entirely, at the Printers option, to publish, or suppress it. Agreeable to this, is the certificate I have: Mr. Laughton declares that "I told him I did not care whether it was published, or NOT." So much for your DIRECT and POSITIVE proof that the Queries were approved of and published by me!

But let us see in what manner you apply the certificate to produce from it direct and positive proof that I, approved of, and published, the Queries. You mention two circumstances taken notice of in it; one, that the letter containing the Queries was open, and the other, that I did not choose any person but Mr. Purdie should know it came from me. On the former of these you observe, "I don't find, that in any part of his letter, the Gentleman positively denies (and I suppose he thinks nothing to be regarded but what is very positive) that he was acquainted with the contents of the letter delivered; but his insinuation that this fact had not been proved must surely amount to the same thing; at least, here is the suppressio veri. I submit it that the fact was proved beyond contradiction. The letter was open, when he delivered it, and who can doubt his having examined the contents?" And this, then, is what you call a direct and positive proof, a proof beyond contradiction of my having approved and published the Queries, because you take it for granted that, as the letter was open, I must have, been acquainted with, and, examined, its contents? If an ACQUAINTANCE with, and an EXAMINATION of a thing implies the APPROBATION and PUBLICATION of it, adieu to language and common-sense forever! To what contemptible and scandalous subterfuges, will not some men have recourse, when determined to prosecute a favourite point! The latter circumstance is, "that I did not choose any one but Mr. Purdie should know that the letter came from me." And hence, you undertake to shew by a "proof, EQUALLY strong, that if the letter had been sealed I must have known the contents;" for, say you, "he was conscious of his doing a thing which he ought not; else why the caution given to Mr. Laughton to keep his delivering it a secret from every one, except Mr. Purdie?" So, here is another of your direct and positive proofs! To give your argument every possible advantage, you may suppose, if you please, that I did know the contents of the letter, and, also, that a consciousness of doing what I ought not was my motive for keeping the "delivering it a secret;" yet how is this a direct and positive proof, or, indeed, a proof of any kind, "that I approved and published the Queries." Your intimation, "that I was conscious of doing a thing that I ought not, when I delivered the letter" is, however, a suggestion of falsehood, for I shall ever be conscious that I am doing the thing I ought when I can be, any way, instrumental in stripping off the disguise of an hypocrite and exposing him naked to the world. My real motives (whatever others you may think fit, from a consultation of your own feelings, to suggest) for choosing to keep my delivering the letter a secret, from all, but Mr. Purdie, were, that I was averse to engaging, unnecessarily, in a dispute; but, that, should a dispute arise Mr. Purdie (if he thought proper to publish the letter) might have an opportunity of knowing the author, whenever he should call upon me to give up his name.—And if, Sir, after all the outrages you have vented upon me, you are inclined to have your curiosity gratified; upon a personal application, in a gentleman-like manner, you shall know the whole of this wicked machination.

You say "I would have it thought, that I am, at best, a dabbler in the law." I shall add a word on this head. As I am obliged, by my office in the College, to deliver Lectures upon NATURAL LAW, it is not to be wondered at—even, if a general acquaintance with the institutions of our country were not an essential part of a liberal education—that the duty of my profession should have lead me into an inquiry, how those principles, which are the object of it, had been modified for the government of different countries, and, more especially, our own. But the less my knowledge of the law may be, the more contemptible must you appear, if, even I, "a dabbler," am able to detect your ignorance and perverseness of its first principles. The law of evidence requires that, upon all occasions, an accusation shall be supported by the strongest kind of proof the nature of the Subject will admit; for if, in any instance, stronger evidence might have been procured than the evidence produced, the not producing it, is, in law, a very just presumption that some falsehood is DESIGN-EDLY concealed. Let us apply this doctrine to the case before

us. I am accused by you of having written certain Queries, signed an Afficiator. To support your accusation you produce a certificate that I delivered to a servant of the printers an open letter, containing Queries, and signed an Afficiator. Now, as the nature of the subject would have allowed DIRECT and POSITIVE proof that the Queries which were printed, under that signature, were the same with those in the letter I delivered, and the certificate being altogether silent on the identity of the Queries, the proof you produced of their being, even, the same, as not being the strongest the case would admit, is insufficient and illegal. How much less, then (notwithstanding you tell us, "that you stood in no need of any other") will it prove that the Queries in question were written by me? For, had you applied to Mr. Laughton, he could have informed you, what he hath since certified, "that I told him, when the Queries were delivered, I was NOT the author." If you were desirous to know the author, why did not you, or Mr. Purdie, in your behalf, apply to me for information? Had I chosen to conceal the circumstance of delivering the letter, Mr. Laughton, as he himself certifies, would have told Mr. Purdie "that it was put under the door." Your bringing, therefore, such groundless presumptions in a case that admitted so much stronger proof, is equivalent to a suppression of the truth; which, you tell us, is a suggestion of falsehood. And, as you have, after all your parade, given up the point of my being the writer, I believe every honest man will be of opinion, that, notwithstanding, "the full proof you boast to have brought of the fact, you, yourself, are fully convinced that I, really, was not.—As to my having approved and published the Queries; this, if true, was capable of direct and positive proof. For, surely, Mr. Laughton must have known, if I expressed any approbation of them, or the least desire of having them published; and the readiness discovered, in furnishing you with his certificate, shews how easily you might have gained such evidence, if such there had been. The necessity of direct and positive proof, in this instance, you was well aware of, and therefore asserted that the proof you had produced was direct and positive, whereas there is not any thing more certain than that, either, "the little smattering of law you have left" would not enable you to distinguish between a bare presumption and direct and positive proof; or, else, that the public were obliged to receive it, for such, because you had the effrontery to affirm that it was. But, I cannot conclude this article, Sir, without noticing your assertion, concerning "your old acquaintance, LORD COKE." Some persons are apt to forget their old acquaintance, and, afterwards, misrepresent them. I fear it may be your case: Else, who could suppose you would have treated the old Gentleman so harshly as to make him suppress the truth, and consequently, suggest a falsehood? From the manner in which you cite this oracle of the bar, it appears, that LORD COKE laid it down for a doctrine universally true "that a violent presumption amounted to a full proof," whereas he evidently, expresses himself with great limitation: "Violent presumption is, MANY TIMES, full proof." Yes, but here, you have a delicate stratagem, I did not absolutely assert, you'll say, that LORD COKE said so, and "you as a man, a christian, and a clergyman," when you undertake to state facts, should be careful to do it fairly and faithfully, without mutilating sentences, suppressing some material parts, and adding things, which had no existence. My words were I think, my old acquaintance LORD COKE used to tell me so." I appeal to the public, whether a sophistication of this sort be not far worse than a positive falsehood? The apparent tenderness and caution, left you should misrepresent LORD COKE, implied in the expression I THINK, is very happily contrived to insinuate, into the minds of your readers, under the sanction of so venerable an author, a doctrine fabricated for the present emergency, while the terms, MY OLD ACQUAINTANCE; and, USED, serve to assure them that it was NOT an OVERSIGHT (which might possibly have been the case in slightly referring to a book) but, that you had been long accustomed to find him maintaining this doctrine. Now, when you were writing this extraordinary sentence did not you felicitate yourself at the thought, that if, even the offensible weight of LORD COKE's authority could not conceal so dirty an artifice, yet that the dexterous caution of your I THINK would enable you to evade the force of the charge? Your cunning, upon this occasion, would have done honour to the invention of an Old-Baily solicitor, but he would have blushed to have been thought capable of carrying it into practice.—"This, as coming from me, will, no doubt, be to you, extremely laughable."

But, you speak, Sir, of my new system of morality, and pretty confidently insinuate that I am ignorant of logic. Your aim is easily seen. By a disposition and contrivance that would have disgraced the infernal principles of a popish inquisition, and eternally silenced a less daring pettifogger; you (though uninjured, and unprovoked) have found means to disappoint me of the preference I had a right to expect. On my discovering a spirit of independence, and the liberal vengeance of honest indignation, you have been indefatigable in traducing my principles and vilifying my conduct; with the hope of over-bearing an individual (in a foreign country, and, cut off from the support of every natural connexion) by your influence and fortune; and of preventing my future acquisition of those emoluments, which might, reasonably, be expected, as the fruits of an expensive education and a life of laborious study. If, by calling my system of morality, a new one, you mean that it is different from your own, I accept, it as the

+ You talk of my RECENTATION. If you be not callous to every sentiment of virtue, if you have not renounced every pretension to principle, I call upon you to come forward, and explain your meaning.

I It seems a little paradoxical that a person, who confessedly bath a most important trust committed to him, should confide a fidelity as

* What notions men of honor entertain of such a conduct, may be seen in Mr. LOCKE's Memoirs of EARL SHAFTSBURY. Royal 4to edit. V. iv. 236 p.

best reparation you can make me for all the injuries you have done. As to my skill in *logic*, I leave that to the decision of such as are judges; for, it is not my custom to dispute about colours with the blind. The opinion formed of my qualifications for the office I hold, by several among the first of the age, is still upon record. To it, not to you, will the public appeal. Their candour and indulgence I have been greatly indebted to; and when they consider the treatment I have met with from you, I trust, it will not be withdrawn, upon the present occasion.

S. HENLEY.

P. S. I had forgotten to apologize for not answering you before; but I hope nothing unforeseen will interrupt the regularity of our future correspondence. You may expect, Sir, to hear from me soon on the substance of the Queries.

Harret lateri lethalis arundo.

criminal, in another. It will be of no avail to say that my trust was of but little importance; for our Saviour wisely reasons, he that is FAITHFUL in that which is LEAST, is FAITHFUL also in MUCH: And he that is UNJUST in the LEAST, is UNJUST also in MUCH.

To Messrs. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

Dumfries, Jan. 29, 1773.

A VERY ungenerous anonymous writer, in Mr. Pinkney's paper of the 19th instant, occasions this trouble to the publick.

Unaccustomed as I am to write for the scrutinizing eye of this respectable colony, I will be very short, and begin by asking this malevolent scribbler, what good purpose, at this critical period of time, his illiberal endeavour to represent all the Scotch, in this colony, as enemies and cut throats, can answer?

Whether can such ill-timed ferocity, such low and unmanly abuse, have a tendency to make one friend, or some thousands of foes? Or can this man be a Virginian, and possess any of those manly sentiments and refined feelings, inseparable from the mind of every real friend to liberty?

By what other rule than actions, can humanity be fairly tried? How cruel then is it to suppose, that the Scotch, after signing the association, have only done it, as poor Falstaff fought, upon compulsion; surely Sirs, little as this writer can boast from the clearness of his hand, he has still left to claim from the goodness of his heart.

Mr. Pinkney must pardon me, for I am really a friend to the liberty of every press; but in my opinion such *filth*, as in the before-mentioned paper is held out to the publick, can dignify none.

I am Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

A SCOTCH ASSOCIATOR.

LONDON, November 25.

THE ordinance stores which have been preparing at the tower for some time, it is said are for the Emperor of Morocco.

There is a man now living as a lively servant in Somerset house, who is in the 119th year of his age. He has lived in that station 93 years.

Genuine letter from BOSTON, dated Sept. 13.

"As to public affairs here, I shall only say that things seem to be running very fast into confusion, and that all the ministerial measures that have been of late pursued here look as if they were designed to drive the people, if possible, into something which they might call rebellion. The late act, for better regulating the civil government of this province, has operated just as I expected it would; it has, in effect, dissolved the government. The people will never acknowledge the new Councils; several of them refused to take their places. The people in different parts of the country have obliged some others to resign, so that there are none now but what are in Boston. A stop is also put to the holding the Courts of Justice upon the new plan. Thus we have neither legislative nor executive powers left in the province. There are but two possible ways to restore order and good government here; one is, by repealing the acts which have been the sole occasion of these commotions; and this I firmly believe would quickly end them. The other, by laying the country waste by fire and sword, and extirpating the present inhabitants, leaving none to be governed, if that can be called restoring government. Any hostile measures short of this will never answer the end. They will not alter the sentiments of the people, whose spirit universally is now risen to a degree not easily to be conceived. Which part of the alternative the Ministry will adopt God knows. The people expect, and are determined to abide, even the horrors of a civil war, rather than give up their just rights."

Nov. 28. It is said that the scheme for building a new royal palace is laid aside until the King's debts are paid, for discharging of which, a motion will be made very early in the present session.

Dec. 3. A letter from Mahon gives an account that there has been a smart engagement between a small Spanish ship and two Barbary corsairs, within sight of the garrison, and the latter obliged the Spanish ship to take shelter under the guns of Fort St. Philip; the Spanish Captain was wounded, and lost several of his men.

Dec. 5. Though bribery and corruption is destroyed among the voters at elections for members of Parliament, many Gentlemen upon comparing notes find the expenses of a seat very little diminished. The command of every borough resides in three or four persons, and their favour is not to be had for a less sum than was usually distributed in bribes and treats among the voters at large.

Extract of a letter from MONTREAL, received by the HANNAH, Captain FRATONBY.

"I thank you for your hint in regard to adopting a mode of dealing with the Canadians, in order to frustrate the operation of their laws, intended to be established by the new act; but I believe it will be impossible to guard against the *manu militari*, and chicane of the Canadians, especially as to what regards the recovery of outstanding debts; they begin already to insult the English."

"I am apprehensive that the favour shewn them, and the contempt thrown upon the English indiscriminately, will be productive of many quarrels, and perhaps bloodshed. At best, the harmony and good intelligence, which have hitherto subsisted in the colony, will be destroyed, and the Governor, as an instrument of despotism, is looked upon with abhorrence and detestation by all the English; and, after all, no body is satisfied but the Clergy, the Knights of the Croix de St. Louis, the Seigneurs, and that useless tribe of titled beggars that Canada swarms with. The landholders, or what you would call the substantial yeomanry, and tradesmen, are all dissatisfied, and say that those who petitioned for French laws had no authority from them, and they are already (alas! too late) to bear testimony against it, and are terrified with the apprehensions of being forced into the service to go against their fellow subjects in the colonies below, who, they say, are contending for their liberties, for which they have acquired a just relish. If troops are (as it is confidently asserted) to be raised here, they will find officers in abundance, but no volunteers, unless, perhaps, disbanded French soldiers, who will enter only to get out of the country, and when they are arrived in a better, they will desert their colours."

"After all, what is the word of a Prince? And what have the English done to be disfranchised? Are the improvements in agriculture, and the extension of the trade and commerce, brought about by them, crimes of such a nature as to merit arbitrary fines, and some months imprisonment? Why do they break down those bulwarks of British liberty and property, the habeas corpus

act, and trials by juries, unless to introduce, through the breach, lettres de cachets? We suppose the Ministry design to force us all out of the country, or else to make us Roman Catholics; and when we are as blind and bloody minded as they, we shall be fit instruments to cut the throats of our protestant brethren, in whom, next to the Omnipotent, we put all our trust. Oh! may their righteous cause prevail! and may that Sovereign Being, whose eye pervades the universe, and watches over the just, stretch forth his powerful arm to shield them from oppression, and hurl the uplifted bolt on the devoted heads of those blind impetuous tyrants who seek to degrade them (as they have done us) from the rank of freemen, and thrust them down into the order of slaves!"

"My soul sickens at the very thought, which is ever present to me by night and by day. God send you, and your illustrious city, peace and freedom, in return for your endeavours to extend those blessings to this cold and distant region, where nothing else can sweeten the enjoyments of life."

The Parliament of Paris, will resume its function this day, the 5th of December. Mr. Target, who signalized himself before, as a counsellor and orator, is to open the first session by a discourse suitable to the occasion.

BOSTON, January 19.

IT is said, and in a manner that may be depended on, that Governor Hutchinson, in a letter dated London November 4th, informed Dr. P. that the continental resolves, in consequence of the resolves of the delegates of the county of Suffolk, had been received in England; that they were in daily expectation of the whole result of the American Congress; that he, the said Governor Hutchinson, had hoped and expected that nothing ever would be done in the affair of taxing the colonies, and that they would be left to legislate for themselves, excepting in such cases wherein all the colonies were concerned; that this affair of taxation and legislation was laid aside, or suspended, for the present; that the general talk now was about a separation of the colonies from Great Britain; that no plan of conduct with reference to the colonies was resolved upon; nor would be till the sitting of the Parliament, nor then, till the sense of the nation was known upon a free and uncontroverted debate upon the matter; and, in fine, that he would not hazard a conjecture as to the plan that would be formed to be carried into execution.

There are, at this time, in the town of Boston, the 4th, 5th, 10th, 18th, 21st, 38th, 43d, 47th, 53d, 59th, and 65th regiments of foot, two regiments of marines, and two companies of his Majesty's royal artillery, with cannon, Shells, &c. &c. &c. and another regiment of foot, viz. the 64th, at his Majesty's Castle William: In the whole, fourteen regiments, exclusive of the artillery; add to these almost the whole of the Tories in the province of the Massachusetts Bay.—"My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

To complete all, the town is surrounded by ships of war.

Extract of a letter from GOSPORT, in ENGLAND, Nov. 7.

"Captain Robinson has taken the command of his Majesty's ship Worcester, in the room of Capt. Ourry. All the ships stationed on the Newfoundland coast are ordered to sail for Boston, without coming home."

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 14.

WHILE servile placemen, pensioners, and expectants are employing their venal pens in support of a system of tyranny, the honest yeomanry of this province are joining our compassionate brethren of the other colonies, in giving substantial proofs of their attachment to the common cause of America. The week past has afforded several instances of their readiness to relieve their distressed friends at this severe season, we shall mention only two, as they happened to arrive in this town: On Tuesday last the inhabitants of Lexington sent sixty one loads of wood and some money, as a present to the poor sufferers by the Boston port bill, and on Thursday last the first and third parishes in Reading sent twenty seven loads of wood, some money, and some grain for the same purpose. The second parish being more remote, was prevented by the badness of the weather and travelling, from sending any thing that day, but we hear they do not intend to be behind hand with their brethren.

On one of the feds was hoisted the Union Flag, with the following inscription in its centre.

To the worthy inhabitants of BOSTON and CHARLESTOWN.

YE noble patriots! constant, firm, and true,
Your country's safety much depends on you;
In patient suffering greatly persevere,
From cold, from famine, you have nought to fear;
With tender eye, the country views your woe,
With your distress, will her assistance grow;
Or if (which Heaven avert) some fatal hour
Should force you from your homes, by tyrant pow'r,
To her retire—with open generous heart
All needful aid and comfort she'll impart:
Gladly she'll share the wealth by Heaven bestowed,
With those, FOR HER, who've sacrific'd their own.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The following is the production of a common soldier in the army.

To his Excellency GENERAL GAGE.

PERMIT an old soldier to address your Excellency, not in the language of praise or flattery, but that of the deepest sorrow: I have served his Majesty near thirty years, and when I look back and compare the present service with what it was when I first enlisted, I could almost wish I had never been born; a soldier, at that day, was something of a respectable character, and whatever town he came to was treated as a citizen; few men, if any, were admitted into the army without they sustained good moral characters at least, and a soldier's honour and reputation was then as dear to him as his life: The cat was seldom made use of to bring him to a sense of duty; we were admonished again and again, we were treated then as reasonable creatures, with all the tenderness imaginable, well paid, and well clothed, and very little indulgence granted to us which was not incompatible with our duty; but times are changed, instead of being respected, we are held in detestation and abhorrence, we are become a reproach amongst men, and really thought good for nothing but to stop a bullet, or satiate the cruelty of our officers, which, upon very little pretence, is exercised with the greatest wantonness. If my memory fails not, when I first entered the army, I was in it three years before I saw a man punished, and then the punishment was inflicted with the greatest reluctance, after repeated admonitions, so that it was evident to every one the offender was chastised justly; but now, every morning, our ears are dinned with the cries of some unhappy sufferers. And the late poor victim, that fell a sacrifice on the common, is a convincing proof that your Excellency is steered to every sentiment of humanity. Permit me, Sir, to ask what exigence required that poor fellow to be put to death so suddenly? Not to allow a poor creature scarcely twenty four hours to prepare himself for death, but, in the most mercilefs manner, plunge him at once into eternity, with all his sins unrepented of, is really shocking to human nature! And, though your Excellency has many able advocates for your tender and compassionate feelings, I cannot help thinking whatever they may say in future on that subject will be looked upon as mere farce.

The long experience you have had in the army ought to force conviction on your Excellency's mind, that repeated flogging never reclaims a soldier. This should naturally lead you to seek for a remedy elsewhere: Need I point it out? Our officers and leaders are in general become a most corrupt, profligate, and abandoned set of men. No wonder then, when the head is unbound, if the members be rotten; no wonder, if such precedents are set before

us, that we follow the example. Let an old soldier speak for once: Lay aside the cat, pay more attention to refining the morals of the soldiery, reform yourselves; for, as the old saying is, precepts go farther than precepts. Then shall you command a set of men in whom you can confide, and desertion will scarcely be heard of; a soldier's honours will again become dear to him, and his character respectable: But, till that is the case, what confidence can you have from a set of men whom you are continually cutting to pieces, for the very same faults you are guilty of yourselves, especially when we have a city of refuge set open to us, a wide and spacious country, the inhabitants of which are, with open arms, offering us an asylum. In a word, treat us as rational creatures, not like brutes, and you will soon see a happy change amongst us, which is the sincere wish of your Excellency's, &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 11.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, dated January 26.

"THIS day a motion was thrown out of our House of Assembly for appointing a day to take into consideration the proceedings of the Continental Congress."

The Elizabeth, Captain Sampson, from Bristol, is arrived in James river.

Deaths.] Col. BURGESS SMITH, of Lancaster county.

Upper district of JAMES river.

ENTERED. Ship Brilliant, Robert Bennet, from Barbados.—CLEARED. Schooner Speedwell, John Porter, for Salem, and Snow John and Bella, Andrew Green, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Purchase I lately made of Warner.

Washington, Esq; consisting of an exceeding good Brick House with five Windows in Front, a very good Kitchen and Laundry, Coach House and Stables (the latter entirely new) Negro Quarters, &c. together with 2000 Acres of Land, more or less, whereof about 500 Acres adjoin to the House, and the rest in two Tracts, contiguous to each other, lies at but a little Distance; on one Part of which are two new Corn Houses, and sufficient Quarters for Negroes, the other Part let out to three nuder Tenants.—Also an exceeding well watered Mill now in Hand, which (before the Addition of a new sluice) was let at 100 Barrels of Corn a Year.—Likewise all the Stock of Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses, belonging to the Farm, English and Country made Ploughs, Carts, Waggon, Axes, and all other Implements of Husbandry, together with all or any Part of the Corn, Wheat, Fodder, and the rest of the Stock in Hand and in the Ground.—Also the Stock of Negroes, consisting of eleven Men, three Women, and eight Children, will be all-fold together with the Land, or separately, as the Purchaser may choose. All, or any Part of the Household and Kitchen Furniture (Plate and Pictures excepted) Linen, China, Books, &c. with the Stock of Liquors in the Cellar, will be disposed of.—Likewise an exceeding good Coach and Phaeton almost new, a one Horse Chair, and the Coach and Saddle Horses, with two very fine Brood Mares, one if not both with Foal, and three fine Colts just fit for Use.—A sufficient Discount will be made for ready Money, which will be expected for most of the Articles, and for the House and Land also a proportionable Abatement; but Credit will be allowed the Purchaser if desired, upon giving approved Bond and Security to the Subscriber; who intends to quit the Colony in a few Months, or sooner, if he possibly can settle his Affairs therein.

The Plantation being situated on *Pia-tant* River, its Landing is very convenient to Fish and Oysters. It has also been long remarkable for its fine Peach Orchards.

(1) JONATHAN WATSON.

* If the House, Land, &c. be not disposed of before the next April Meeting, the Carriages and Horses will be then, or very soon after, sold by Auction.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money, to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on the 6th day of MARCH next, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, by the Executors of Capt. NEWTON KEENE, deceased, agreeable to his last Will.

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND lying

in the County of Fairfax, adjoining the Dwelling Plantation of Col. John West, containing upwards of 250 Acres, being an undivided Moiety of a Patent for 500 Acres, which has been described in a former and late Advertisement, in this Gazette, for the Sale thereof, on the 16th Day of December last. A Deed will be executed for the same to the Purchaser, by the Executors, and the Heir at Law of the said *Newton Keene*, on the Day of Sale; but as a Part of the said Land is now under a Crop of Wheat, well enclosed, the Purchaser must pay 5s. a Bushel for the Wheat sown thereon, and the Expense of putting the same in the Ground, and may have immediate Possession delivered by

RICHARD LEE, } Executors.
DAVID BOYD, }

WHEREAS we, the Subscribers,

have laid out a Town on *James River*, below the great Mountains, in *Amherst County, Virginia*, and near the upper End of Navigation with small Craft in said River, in a very healthy convenient Place for Trade and Traffick, where good Wheat may yearly be bought at 2s. 6d. a Bushel, and Indian Corn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a Bushel, and other Grain on very reasonable Terms, also good fat Beef from 1d. to 2d. a Pound, and fat Hogs from 1d. to 2d. a Pound; and being determined to do every Thing in our Power to promote the said Town, and encourage all Inhabitants: We hereby give public Notice thereof, and likewise that we rent Lots in said Town (called *BETHEL*) for Lives, or any Term of Years, 5s. per Year the first seven Years, 10s. per Year the next seven Years, and 15s. per Year the next seven Years; also will rent several Acres of Land convenient thereto, at 2s. 6d. an Acre yearly Rent, and give the first Settlers some Timber for building. The Trades most wanting in the said Town, at this Time, are, a good Blacksmith, a Tailor, a Shoemaker, a Weaver, a Cutler, a Cabinet-Maker, a Wheelwright, and Persons that understand Mines, there being great and many Signs of Tin, Lead, and Copper; and as the Lands thereabouts are very fertile and kind for Flax, Hemp, or any Sort of Grain, we are desirous of establishing a Linen Factory, a Rope-Walk, and a Brewhouse; so that all Persons well skilled in said Trades, and who settle in said Town, may expect all reasonable encouragement from

NICHOLAS DAVIES.
HENRY LANGDON DAVIES.

HANOVER Feb. 1, 1773.

SOME Time ago I gave *John Alexander* *Still*, of this County, my Bond for 25l. for two Slaves, which I am since informed he cannot make a good Title to: I therefore forewarn all Persons not to take an Assignment of the said Bond, as I shall not pay the same till an undoubted Title is made to the Slaves.

(1) SHADRACH WATTS.

I FIND, by an Advertisement of the 11th Instant, Mr. Robert Donald has promised the Public a Sale of several Slaves, &c. on the 10th of March next, at my House; and the more effectually to delude those who are so little acquainted with Mr. Donald as to regard his Advertisement, he has reinforced his Promise with some Assertions, which it is necessary I should take notice of: In January 1774, I was required to pay Mr. Donald 200l. by the April following; and, in order to make up that Sum, sold two very likely Slaves at only two Thirds of their Value, and exposed several others to Sale on the same Terms, which could not be got, at that Time, on so short Credit; but am at a Loss to conjecture what strange Combination of Ideas can have jumbled it into the Head of Mr. Donald, that from January 1774 till April 1774 was twelve Months Credit, or what uncommon Corruption of Heart can have induced him to assert that I then refused to comply with my own Advertisement! On the 10th of this Month I proposed selling Slaves to pay the Balance of my Debt to Donald and Co. in Case I should not be able to discharge it by any other Means, and accordingly advertised, with Mr. Donald's Consent, to give Credit till next October, which this everlasting Blunderer has again found out to be twelve Months; but, before the Day of Sale, having sold some Lands, and finding I could sell others which I could better spare than Slaves, I paid no further Attention to that Appointment, on a Supposition that it was immaterial to Mr. Donald whether he was paid by the Sale of one or the other. This Reason must surely satisfy any honest Man. But Mr. Donald, it seems, will not understand it; he lays no claim to the Character it is adapted to, he modestly condescends to give up fifteen or twenty Pounds in the Hundred to every Person who brings his Accounts to a Scrutiny: But as I have imprudently signed a Settlement on the bare Word of Mr. Donald, whilst I vainly expected to find him an honest Man, I suppose I am not to expect any such Favour. I could, indeed, wish to know what Article of Trade it is the Merchants call *Sundries*; for, strange as it may seem, Experience tells me, that Article alone (where a Man has left dealing with Mr. Donald) can keep up an Account to its original Amount, though the Crops made by twenty odd Negroes were yearly paid to him. Mr. Donald's tender Conscience will not suffer him now to be contented with the Credit he confesses he agreed to give, nor to be paid by the Sale of Lands at any Rate. He is determined to sell my Negroes for ready Money, to appease his Wrath, as well as to satisfy his Debt. He has been long pluming himself with the gay Feathers of Expectation on the Bargains he was likely to buy at such a Sale, and it must needs ruffle him to be disproved. His just Demand shall be satisfied to the last Farthing; and whenever he will be content with that, in the Manner that is easiest to me, without Prejudice to himself, I will not contend with him for Trifles; but, whilst (as at present is the Case) the Money can be had with equal Ease and Certainty for Land, the Public may depend there will be no Sale of my Negroes on that or any other of Mr. Donald's Advertisements. I must beg the Public will excuse me for thus breaking in upon their Amusements, and promise that whenever Mr. Donald will learn to publish nothing but Truth, I shall cease to answer him.

January 28, 1775. (11) WILLIAM WATSON.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Colony in the Spring, requests the Favour of those indebted to Robert Gilmore and Co. whether for Dealings with *Barber Davis*, deceased, or himself, to settle their Accounts as soon as possible, by Bond, or otherwise, that no dispute may arise in his Absence.----Those who have Demands against him, on his private Account, or for the Company, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid. On his leaving the Country, the Debts will be in the Hands of Mr. John Crosse, to collect, who will carry on Business here on Account of Messrs. Bogle, Semerwell, and Company.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

BERKELEY County, VIRGINIA.
Now ready for Publication,
The American Pocket Dial,
WHICH SHEWS
The Hour of the Day and Night by the Sun and Stars.
The Sun's Place and Declination.
The Sun's Altitude.
The Latitude of the Place of Observation.
The Variation of the Compass.
The Height and Distance of any accessible or inaccessible Object.

These useful and curious Problems may be found, by this Dial, by any Person of common Abilities, without any Knowledge of the Mathematicks, by carefully perusing a small Book of Directions given with each Dial. These Dials are to be published by Subscription, each Subscriber paying ten Shillings Currency on receiving a Dial and Book. They will be engraved in the neatest Manner, on Copper, or Brass, and the Books printed in a Style clear to the Understanding. Besides the Use of the said Dial, there will be added, in the Book, a true Way of discovering the Quantity of Adulteration in Gold, Silver, &c.
Subscriptions taken in by the Editor (Robert Cockburn, of Berkeley County) and William Page, at the Vendue Office, Williamsburg.

TO BE SOLD
To the highest Bidder, on THURSDAY the 16th of MARCH next, at HALIFAX Courthouse, being Court Day, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from THOMAS HARDWICK to ROBERT CUNINGHAM,

A TRACT of LAND in said County, containing 300 Acres, lying about two Miles above Bond's Ferry. There is on the Land a good Peach and Apple Orchard, a small Plantation, and a Log Dwelling-House.----Also, on Tuesday the 7th of the said Month, on the Premises, will be sold, a Tract of LAND lying in Charlotte County, containing 100 Acres, about a Mile from Col. Thomas Bouldin's, and four Miles from Charlotte Courthouse, conveniently situated on the public Road. The Land is very good, and has on it some valuable Improvements.----Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and approved Security to

CHRISTOPHER M'CONICO.

TO BE LET
For one or two Years, on very reasonable Terms,
THE valuable Ordinary, Storehouse, and Ferry, at Boyd's Hole, belonging to the Estate of John Bland of London. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, who lives near the Premises.

(4) ANDREW GRANT.
STAFFORD, Feb. 1, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
At CHARLES CITY Courthouse, for ready Money, on the first WEDNESDAY in MARCH,
FIFTY Acres of LAND, within about five Miles of the said Courthouse, formerly the Property of David Blanks, whereon James Binge lived last Year.

(2) SAMUEL MITCHELL.
JACOB MITCHELL.

COMMITTED to Surry County Jail, on the 25th Instant (January) a Negro Woman, who says her Name is NANNY, and that she is a Runaway and belongs to John Collier of Brunswick County; the Owner is desired to take her away and pay Charges to

THOMAS WALL.

Journeyman Stocking-Maker,
WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS,
Will meet with good ENCOURAGEMENT
BY APPLYING TO ME, IN WILLIAMSBURG,
ADAM ALLAN.

WHEREAS Mofs Armistead and Robert Payne have intimated that the Goods mentioned in the following Affidavit were delivered to William Felling, a Horse Thief, and that I was privy to it, and had assisted the said Felling, thereby endeavouring to prejudice my Character, I have therefore thought proper to publish the Deposition of Mr. Heczekiah Smith, and do solemnly declare, as I hope for Salvation, that I am innocent of the Charge, and did not know, when Mr. Smith applied to me for the said Goods, what they were for, only, as he told me, that he wanted them for his Brother, Burwell Smith; and as Mr. Smith was reputed to be a very just, honest Man, by all his Acquaintance, and I owing Mr. Marr the greatest Part of the Money, I agreed to procure the Goods, and think that the Merchant who sold them to Mr. Armistead might, with the same Propriety, say that he was connected with Felling, as Armistead could that I was, if the Goods that he delivered to Mr. Smith on my Account were found with said Felling.

11 PETER PERKINS.

Pittsylvania County, &c.
THIS Day came before me (one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County) Heczekiah Smith, and made Oath that he went to Peter Perkins, and applied to him to get some Goods for him, which Goods he told the said Perkins he wanted for his Brother, Burwell Smith, and offered him John Marr's Bond for £. 27: 1: 10 if he would get the Goods, which the said Perkins agreed to, and went with him to Mr. Mofs Armistead's Store, and spoke to Armistead for the Goods; that Mofs Armistead and Robert Payne delivered him, the said Smith, the Goods, and that he assigned Mr. John Marr's Bond to the said Perkins for them, and sold them to his Brother, Burwell Smith; that, to the best of his Knowledge, the said Perkins was innocent, and that he did not know what his Brother gave him for the said Goods.

Given under my Hand, this 25th Day of January 1775.
JOHN WILSON.

WESTBURY (Charles City) Jan. 25, 1775.
RAN away from the Subscriber, the 25th Instant, a dark Mulatto Fellow named CHARLES, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, well set, a remarkable lively, active Fellow, and has a large Scar on the Side of his Neck, which appears as if burnt. He had on, when he went off, a Bath Coating Coat and Waistcoat, a Pair of dark Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and white Dowlas Shirt, but has a Variety of Clothes with him. Whoever brings him to me shall have forty Shillings Reward, or twenty Shillings for securing him in any Gaol, so that I may get him again. He is so very artful, it is more than probable he will escape from any one who is not extremely careful. All Captains of Ships, or Masters of Vessels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

JAMES B. JOHNSON.

RICHMOND TOWN, Jan. 30, 1775.
RAN away from the Subscriber, at Norfolk, on the 25th of December last, a likely brisk Negro Boy named JIM, or JEMMY, about 14 Years of Age, dressed in a Suit of coarse green Cloth, with large white Metal Buttons, a Leather Cap, &c. He is well acquainted on both Sides of James River to Maycrae, from thence to Suffolk and Norfolk, and is probably lurking about some Gentleman's Negro Quarter. Whoever brings him to me, or secures him so that I get him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides Expenses.----I forewarn every Person from carrying him out of the Country, or harbouring him.

4 ROBERT BROWN.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in the lower End of Chesterfield County, a likely BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 8 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, no Brand, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, many Saddle Spots, and a little White on one of his hind Heels, shod before, one of his fore-Fet turns a little in, paces, trots, and gallops well. I heard of him as far as 10 or 12 Miles, and was then making homewards; but I have Reason to think he was taken on the Way by some Villain, and rode off. Whoever brings the said Horse to me, in Amelia, or gives such Intelligence that I may get him, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

21 WILLIAM WATSON.

STRAYED out of William Gregory's Pasture, in Charles City, on the 2d Instant (January) a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, with a Blaze Face, a bushy hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and his right fore Foot is white; he paces remarkably well, does not trot, and gallops but awkwardly. Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. William Gregory, or to the Subscriber, in Richmond Town, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

TAKEN up, on Namozee Creek, in Dinwiddie, a dark brown BULL, mixed with some white, a white Spot in his Face, in the Form of a Heart, the Ends of his Horns are sawed off, he is marked with a Crop and Half Crop in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left, and is about 5 Years old. Also a Heifer, of a red and white Colour, marked with a Crop and Hole in the right Ear, and a Half Moon under and over the left.----Potted and appraised, the Bull to 31. and the Heifer to 35s.

21 THOMAS BARRETT.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a bright bay HORSE about 6 or 7 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, has a few Saddle Spots on his Back, some white Hairs in his Forehead, both his Sides are rubbed with Traces, he is shod before, but has no perceivable Brand. Potted, and appraised to 25l.

THOMAS MONTAGUE.

TAKEN up, in Caroline, two STEERS, one a dark Brindle, and the other pied, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left, cut off the lower Part of the Ear. Potted, and appraised to 41. 5s.

11 WILLIAM CARTER.

TAKEN up, near Palmetto, in King George, a sorrel MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, and 10 or 12 Years old, marked R on the near Buttock, and had a Bell on. Potted, and appraised to 31.

21 WILLIAM THURLKELD.

TAKEN up in Isle of Wight, EIGHT HOGS, about one Year old, marked with a Swallow Fork in the left Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the right; potted and appraised to 36s.

(1) ROBERT DRIVER.

PURSUANT to an Order of the County Court of King William, will be let to the lowest Bidder, at the Courthouse of said County, on Thursday the 16th of next Month, if fair, otherwise next fair day, the BUILDING of one or two PRISONS, as may then be thought necessary. Bond and Security for due Performance of the Work will be required of the Undertakers, by

THE COMMISSIONERS.
KING WILLIAM, Jan. 20, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the Misfortune to have my Study burnt on Tuesday Night, and all the Books and Papers therein consumed, except a few that were raked out of the Ashes Yesterday, some of which are so scorched and defaced that they are scarce legible: I therefore give my Clients this early Notice of it, that they may furnish me with Duplicates of the Protefts, Copies of the Accounts, and Affidavits of the Sums due on the Bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on Receipt of them I will use my best Endeavours to collect or secure their Debts; and I flatter myself the Debtors will not take Advantage of my Misfortune, but will readily give me their Aid on this sad Occasion. I shall be extremely obliged to the Persons who have received Money from me on Account of others, or of the several Estates for which I am concerned, or paid me Money on Account of them Estates, to send me Certificates of the Sums paid or received for some Years past, as my Receipts and Vouchers are chiefly destroyed: And this Favour will ever be acknowledged by

Their most humble Servant,
PETER LYONS.

THE Freeholders of James City County are desired to meet at the Courthouse, on Monday the 13th Instant, to choose their Deputies to represent them at the General Convention, to be held in the Town of Richmond the 20th of March next.

SUNDRY GOODS to be sold, in Pursuance of an Order of Elizabeth City County Committee, in Hampton, on Monday the 6th of February, for ready current Money, viz. a Set of SMITH'S TOOLS, SNUFF, NAILS, HALFTICKS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. in small Parcels.

By Order of the Committee,
ROBERT BRIGHT, Clk. Com.

A PERSON from 30 to 40 Years of Age, who has been used to the Business of a Store, and comes well recommended, may hear of Employment by inquiring of the Printers.

WHEREAS my Wife Lucy hath behaved in a very unfriendly manner to me, this is to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts she may contract. I intend to leave the Colony soon, and return in a few months.

21 JAMES ATHERTON.

WANTED,
An Apprentice to a Store, a young Lad of genteel Parentage, with a tolerable Education, about 15 years of Age. Such a Person coming well recommended, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to the Printers.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT,
CABINET MAKER,
IN FRANCIS STREET, WILLIAMSBURG,
STILL carries on that Business in all its Branches, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with any Sort of Cabinet Work in the best and neatest Manner, and five per Cent. Discount will be allowed them for ready Money. I return those Ladies and Gentlemen who were pleased to favour me with their Commands, my most grateful Thanks, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours, which to merit shall always be the Study of their most humble Servant,

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

N. B. I should be glad to take one or two Apprentices of bright Genius, and of good Dispositions, and such whose Friends are willing to find them in Clothes.

WILLIAM PAGE
BEGS Leave to inform the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed a little below the Capitol, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Nicolson, where he still continues selling, on Commission, at publick and private Sale, all Kinds of Merchandise, or whatever may be committed to his Care, for Cash only, and he assures them that his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management of any Business that may be put under his Direction, and the Favours will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered. I have for Sale several Casks of exceeding good Port Wine, and a large Collection of Books.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Matthew Tuell, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment, and all those who have any Demands are requested to bring them in properly proved, as I am empowered to settle the Affairs of the said Estate.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in New Kent, a little below the Brick House Ferry, in the Night of the 16th inst. (Jan.) a Negro named MOSES, of a very light Complexion, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, well made, about 23 Years of Age, had on, when he went away, a Kendal Cotton Jacket and Breeches dyed with Maple Bark, and has flat Metal Buttons on it, Cuffs with his Jacket Sleeves, a Collar of gray Cloth, and a Felt Hat, with a Tinsley worked Button. He went off in a Canoe about 23 Feet long, full timbered, rows with two Oars, and Cleats on each Side to row with a Pair of Sculls; she was sheathed on the outside of her Bottom with thin Pine Plank. Whoever brings him to me, with or without the Canoe, shall have 20s. Reward, besides what the Law allows; but if they cannot conveniently bring him, and will secure him so that I may get him again, they shall be entitled to the same Reward. I expect he is lurking about Gloucester Town, as he formerly belonged to Mr. Isaac Hobbday of that Place.

21 WILLIAM SLATER.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber in Williamsburg, the first of January last, two BAY MARES, one of them is a dark bay, 14 Hands and a Half high, her hind Feet white to the first joint, and with Foal. The other a LIGHT BAY, 15 Hands and a Half high. Whoever brings them to me shall receive 20s. Reward.

(11) MILES SELDEN.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. John Catlett's, near Port Royal, on the 21st Instant, a large BAY HORSE near 15 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face, one of his hind Hoofs partly white, some white Streaks under his Belly, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, shod before, his Brand (if any) forgot. A Reward of 20s. will be given for the Horse, and 51. on Conviction of the Thief.

(21) THOMAS CATLETT.

POETS CORNER.

THE POLITICIANS.

TO the sage Smyrna, every day,
CRITO is us'd to bend his way:
Much will he hear, and something say.
Trifles must en employ the wife:
He reads the news with eager eyes,
"The Parliament is dissolved!"—he cries.
His accents roll'd along the room,
To every heart the words came home:
He seem'd to speak the general doom!
CRITO goes on—"In Britain's land
Freedom no longer makes a stand;
For slaves obey what fools command.
Abroad the seeds of war we've sown,
Abroad fell paricides are grown,
Abroad we've rais'd the papal throne.
At home a Gordian knot is solv'd,
At home the Parliament is dissolv'd,
At home are CHARLES's days revolv'd.
Such knots with cabalistic word,
Loose not, but cut them, sovereign lord,
If yours is Alexander's sword!
Dissolv'd! the word has dreadful weight,
In fact, in consequence, in fate:
'Tis to dissolve a languid state!"

WILLIAMSBURG, January 30, 1775.

THE several Counties and Corporations in this Colony are requested to elect Delegates to represent them in Convention, who are desired to meet at the Town of RICHMOND, in the County of HANRICO, on Monday the 20th of March next.
PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by DIXON and HUNTER, at their PRINTING OFFICE, in WILLIAMSBURG,

The OFFICE and AUTHORITY OF A

JUSTICE OF PEACE

Explained and digested under proper Titles.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Full and correct PRECEDENTS of all Kinds of PROCESS necessary to be used by Magistrates; in which also the Duty of SHERIFFS, and other PUBLICK OFFICERS, is properly discussed.
By RICHARD STARKE, Esquire.

JANUARY 26, 1775.

THE Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College are desired to meet on Thursday the 16th of February.
By Order of the Rector,
MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Ck. Visit.

TO BE SOLD,

On two Years Credit, the Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security.

A YOUNG, stout, Virginia born Mulatto Woman and her Child about 5 Years old. The Woman has been used to spin, knit, wash, iron, Needle Work, and other Business in a Family. The Bond, if not discharged when due, to carry Interest from the Date. For further Particulars inquire of the Printers hereof.

THE Freeholders of York County are desired to meet at the Courthouse of the said County, on Monday the 30th of February (being Court Day) to elect Delegates to attend the Convention at the Town of Richmond, on Monday the 20th Day of March next.

TO BE RENTED

For a Term of Years, and to be entered upon immediately,

THE ancient and well accustomed Ordinary in the Town of Suffolk, occupied at present by the Subscriber; there is on the Lot a good Garden, and every necessary House, in good Order. Any Person inclinable to rent the same may know the Terms by applying to

SAMUEL SWANN.

I have a large STOCK of LIQUORS on Hand, and a Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which I would dispose of on Credit.

JANUARY 16, 1775.

FIFTY Acres of LAND, within nine Miles of Petersburg, to be sold by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from William Thompson to the Subscriber, on the 3d Monday in February next, at Dinwiddie Courthouse, being Court Day.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

GLOUCESTER, January 14, 1775.

HAVING lately had the Misfortune to lose my Dwelling-House by Fire, I intend to England in the Spring; and as I would be glad to provide for the Payment of my Debts before I go, I therefore purpose to sell, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 15th of next Month, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, before Mr. William Harris's Door in Gloucester Town, that valuable TRACT of LAND I purchased of David Vaughan, near said Town, containing 258 Acres; also several likely NEGROES, among whom is a very valuable Waterman. CREDIT will be allowed the Purchasers till the 25th of April 1776, giving Bond and approved Security.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT.

I shall attend the Sale to see a good Title made to the above-mentioned Premises and Negroes. WILLIAM LYNE.

HANOVER TOWN, Jan. 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Debts due to Messrs. Andrew Cochran, Robert Donald, and Co. and Messrs. Murdoch, Donald, and Co. of Glasgow, lately in the Hands of Mr. Alexander Donald and Mr. John Johnston for Collection, and under Mr. Richard Morris and Mr. John Davies, are now under the Direction of the Subscriber. Great Indulgence having been already given, all those who are still indebted to both, or either of the above Companies, are requested to be very speedy in discharging their respective Balances. Any Payments made to Mr. Malcolm Hart will be good.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

ISAAC BOSTON, a large well set Man,

about 43 Years old, with redish coloured Hair and Eyebrows, wears a dark coloured cut Wig, has a Son with him about sixteen Years of Age, about 5 Weeks ago took the following Freight from Mr. John Corrie of Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock, which was to have been delivered at Calchester, on Potomack: 1 Hhd. of West India Rum, 2 Tierces of Spirits, 1 Hhd. of Saddlery, 1 Bale of Cordage, 1 Do. Rolls, 2 Baskets of Cheese, 1 Cask of Loaf Sugar, some Leading Line, a Bundle of Boxes with sundry Dry Goods, 10 Iron Pots, 1 Hhd. of Cyder, 1 Box of sweet Oranges, and 200 Bushels of Wheat. The Vessel is a Schooner that carries about 600 Bushels, has no Shrouds nor Spring Stay, her Quarter Deck is lined with Tarpanlin, and she was lately sheathed, which is plain to be seen. The said Boston was dressed in a blue Duffel over Jacket, and striped Virginia Cloth Trousers; he is fond of Drink, and very impertinent when in Liquor. There is a Confirmation of his endeavouring to make off with the Vessel and Cargo, and it is thought he will push to Carolina, but may probably stop some Time at Potomack, on the Eastern Shore, in Maryland, where he has two Brothers and one Sister living. Whoever apprehends the said Boston, and secures the Cargo, shall have a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, on Application to Mr. James Mills at Urbanna, Mr. John Corrie at Hobb's Hole, Mr. Samuel Jones at Cedar Point, in Maryland, or to

41

JOHN MILLS.

WESTMORELAND County, Jan. 18, 1775.

THE Subscriber intends for England immediately.

WILLIAM PYNSENT WADMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th of FEBRUARY, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, on the Land belonging to the Subscriber, adjoining Col. ROBERT BOLEING's Land, on NAMOEEN Creek, in DINWIDDIE County,

THIRTY Virginia born NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, with all the Stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, and all the CORN, FODDER, and IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY on the Plantation. Credit will be allowed on giving Bond, with Security, till the first Day of January 1777; and if the Bonds are not discharged within one Month after they become due, they are to bear Interest from the Date.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

HENRY LOCHHEAD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Caro-

line County, near Capt. James Upshaw's, on Tuesday the 3d Instant (January) a very likely Mulatto Fellow named LEMON, about 26 Years old, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, had on, and carried with him, a light coloured Wilton Coat, a Beaver Coating great Coat, and a Pair of red Plush Breeches, but may change his Clothes, and have many others with him. As he is an artful designing Fellow, and once before attempted his Escape, and got as far as Hobb's Hole, I suppose he will try to pass for a Freeman, having endeavoured to procure an Indenture. I forewarn all Masters of Vessels, &c. from carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings the said Fellow to me shall receive 31. Reward, besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the Colony, 101.

tf

JOHN MARTIN.

SUFFOLK, January 16, 1775.

CÆSAR, a Fellow about 6 Feet high, very thick, strong made, and about 30 Years of Age, ran away, last August, from Mr. Robert Donald's in Warwick; he has not been long in the County, and speaks English very badly. The Subscribers will give 31. Reward to the Person who takes him up, and conveys him to them in Suffolk, or delivers him to Mr. Robert Donald in Warwick.

GIBSON, DONALDSON, and HAMILTON.

RUN away from the Estate of John Ha-

milton, deceased, in Prince George County, a likely Virginia born Negro Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, lips a little, and plays on the Fiddle. He went off the Week before Christmas, with his Wife, a free Mulatto, called Peg Toney, and one Child, a Boy about two Years old. He carried with him a new Suit of blue, or purple Negro Cotton, a Virginia Cloth Coat, some other Clothes, and his Fiddle, pretending to visit his Wife's Relations in Charles City. The said Fellow is very artful, and it is more than probable will either pretend he is free, or get a forged Pass. I will give 20s. to have him secured in any Gaol, so that I may get him, or 40s. if delivered to me in Surry County.

HAMILTON JONES, Executor

to the Estate of John Hamilton.

RUN away from Williamsburg, a light

Mulatto Girl named JENNY, belonging to the Estate of Joseph Royle, deceased. She is about 16 Years of Age, has a very bushy Head of Hair, and when frightened, a down Look. As she is well known in the Neighbourhood of this City, a more particular Description is unnecessary. A Reward of 20s. will be given to any Person who will deliver her to the Printers of this Paper.

WARWICK, January 7, 1775.

STOLEN from Fourmile Creek, on Sun- day the 15th Instant, a gray HORSE about 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock (I believe) W C, has a remarkable Dent in his near Side occasioned by a Hurt, and paces slow. There were upon him, when stolen, an old Hogskin Saddle, a new Swankin Saddle-Cloth lined, a Surcingle, and Half Curb Bridle. He was taken away by a tall Man who went about preaching, had on an old newmarket coat, and wore a wig. He was seen, soon after he went off, at a House near Fourmile Creek, where he inquired the Way to Hanover and New Kent Courthouses, but said he was going to Richmond. I will give 40s. Reward to any Person who brings the Horse to Mr. James Fairlie at Warwick, to whom he belongs.

tf

ANDREW WATSON.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber,

living near the Raccoon Ford, in Orange County, on the 14th of December last, a large BAY HORSE near 15 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Bob Tail, his left hind Foot white as high as the Footlock, a small Star in his Forehead, and has been used to draw in a Carriage. Also a likely small SORREL MARE, about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, and is undocked. Neither of them are branded, but both were shod before. Whoever delivers them to Mr. Spencer Mottram Ball in Northumberland, Mr. Thomas Waring in Essex, or to the Subscriber, shall have 20s. Reward for each, besides what the Law allows.

JAMES ROBB.

ELIZABETH CITY, January 20, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Hamp- ton, the first Week in December last, a black Work HORSE, neither dock'd nor branded, drags his hind Feet very sluggishly in his Carriage, has a Star in his Forehead, a white Snip on his Nose, his Crupper Bone higher on one Side than the other, and is upwards of 14 Hands high. I will give 20s. for him if taken within twenty Miles, and brought to Hampton, but not exceeding 40s. for any Distance.

JACOB WRAY.

TAKEN up in Amelia, two STEERS, viz. one a dark BRINDLE, with a Crop, Hole, and Underkeel, in the right Ear, a Crop and Underkeel in the left, his left Eye is out, and appears to be 9 Years old. Posted, and appraised to 31. The other a BRINDLE, marked with a Swallowfork and an Overkeel in each Ear, his Horns are sawed, and appears to be 6 Years old. Posted, and appraised to 41.

(1)

EDMUND WALKER.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 30, 1775.

ALL Gentlemen Planters, Farmers, and

others, will be pleased to take Notice that the Store lately kept by Mr. George Mitchell of Fredericksburg, for Account of Robert Jardine of London, is now managed and directed by the Principal, who is come in for that Purpose; therefore all Debts due to that Concern will be received by him and his Assistant, John Munro, who is properly authorized: And the said Robert Jardine, for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen indebted to his Store, will allow, over and above every Store in Fredericksburg, 1s. per Hundred for Tobacco, and 3d. per Bushel for Wheat, in Payment of their Debts, till the 4th Day of September next. He has for Sale a Quantity of very neat HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with some very fine large LOOKING-GLASSES, and a large Quantity of the most excellent PORT WINE that ever was in this Colony, which is now above 5 Years old; also about 50 Dozen of LONDON PORTER, fine OLD SPIRIT, WEST INDIA and CONTINENT RUM, SUGARS, &c. which will be sold exceeding cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by their humble Servant,

4

ROBERT JARDINE.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Part- nership betwixt HORNER and WARD, of this Place, is dissolved; and all Persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to William Horner, who will discharge any Debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER.

JAMES WARD.

MY Affairs requiring my Return to England as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those Persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy Payment. I have a few European and other GOODS remaining on Hand, which I will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for ready Money, Tobacco, or Wheat.

8

WILLIAM HORNER.

BERKLEY (Charles City) January 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 8th

Instant, a clear Mulatto Fellow named NICK, by Trade a Mill-wright, is about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, well set, speaks and walks very quick, has a Scar over one of his Eyes, and his Fingers much marked, by being often cut. He generally wears Leather Breeches, and a gray Great Coat, but has a Variety of Clothes. Some little Time since he was whipped, and has many fresh Marks on his Back. Whoever brings him to me shall have 31. Reward, or 40s. for securing him in any Gaol, so that I may get him again. He is so very artful that he will escape from any One who is not extremely careful. He ran away some Time ago, and hired himself as a Freeman at a Saw Mill, either in Isle of Wight or Nansemond, and it is supposed may take the same Route.

(1f)

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR SALE,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. in York Town. Five Years Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser give Bond (with approved Security) bearing Interest from the Time the Bargain is concluded upon. For Terms apply to me, in this Town.

(1f)

JOHN H. NORTON.

YORK TOWN, November 23, 1774.

FALLS OF POTOWMACK, Dec. 22, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

The BRIGANTINE

A B B Y,

JONAS HERBERT MASTER,

BURTHEN about 240 Hogheads, or 8000 Bushels. For Terms apply to

(1f)

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, November 5, 1774.

PRINCE GEORGE, November 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Mu- latto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to pass for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a smooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of June last he was put in York Jail, on Suspicion of having stolen some Money in Williamsburg. He made his Escape from thence and got to Norfolk, where he was put in Jail and sent to me by Water. The next Day (September 10th) he made his Escape from my Overfeer, and has not since been heard of. He was born in Frederick Town, Maryland, has lived in Fredericksburg, Norfolk, and York Town, and is well acquainted with most Parts of Virginia. He was very meanly clad, having been so long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majesty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of Virginia, and if out of the Colony 51. All Captains of Ships, or Masters of Vessels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(1f)

JOHN BLAND.

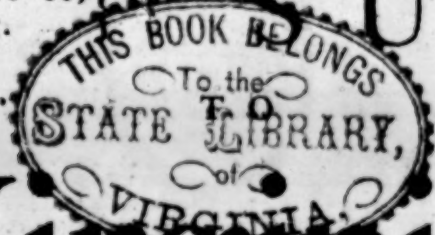
TO BE SOLD, or RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the first)

A PLANTATION on Allen's Creek in Mecklenburg, within a Mile of Roanoke, consisting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Messrs. Alexander Donald and Co. and wherein the Subscriber now lives. The Land of itself is valuable, exclusive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-House, with other necessary Outhouses, and a large and convenient Storehouse, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well set in Timothy and Clover, and notwithstanding this dry Summer, 25 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Bushels of Oats in the Straw, some Indian Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and some Hogs, will be sold on reasonable Terms. The Purchaser may have Possession of the Premises as soon as he pleases, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Course the Purchaser will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and besides the Situation of the Place (being on Taylor's Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(1f)

EBENEZER MACHARG.



Virginia

THE
Gazette.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON

AND WILLIAM HUNTER.

The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of those colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these Colonies ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our Assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majesty's forces in North America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a colony.

The charges of usual officers have been greatly increased, and new, expensive, and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts are empowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves.

The Officers of the Customs are empowered to break open and enter houses, without the authority of any civil Magistrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the Representatives of the people have been fruitless.

The Agents of the people have been discountenanced, and Governors have been intrusted to prevent the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce has been burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of Parliament, made in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent, the trial by jury in many civil cases is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences, vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages, to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both Houses of Parliament have resolved that colonists may be tried in England for offences alleged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the 35th year of Henry VIII. and in consequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that Statute.

A statute was passed in the 11th year of your Majesty's reign, directing that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm; whereby inhabitants of these colonies may, in sundry cases by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last session of Parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston; another empowering the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great Britain, for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third, for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British freemen are subjected to the latter, and establishing an absolute government and the Roman Catholic religion throughout those vast regions, that border on the westerly and northerly boundaries of the free Protestant English settlements; and a fifth, for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in your Majesty's service in North America.

To a Sovereign, who "glories in the name of Briton," the bare recital of these acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne and implore his clemency for protection against them. From this destructive system of colony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, that overwhelm your Majesty's dutiful colonists with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and these colonies from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned. Had they proceeded, on our part, from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of seditious persons, we should merit the opprobrious terms frequently bestowed upon us by those we revere; but, so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them, and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one, to receive injuries, and be sensible of them.

Had our Creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and even enjoyed our right under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the British throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices

that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessing they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact which elevated the illustrious house of Brunswick to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts, which, though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects, in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, the primary obligations of nature and of society command us to intreat your royal attention; and as your Majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men who, daringly interpoling themselves between your royal person and your faithful subjects, and for several years past incessantly employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by abusing your Majesty's authority, misrepresenting your American subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too severe to be any longer tolerable, to disturb your Majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majesty's service; yet so greatly have we been misrepresented that a necessity has been alleged of taking our property from us without our consent, "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the defence, protection, and security of the colonies." But we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that such provision has been, and will be made for defraying the two first articles, as have been and shall be judged, by the legislatures of the several colonies, just and suitable to their respective circumstances; and for the defence, protection, and security of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earnestly desire may immediately be done, would be fully sufficient, at least in time of peace; and in case of war, your faithful colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when constitutionally required, to demonstrate their loyalty to your Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces. Yielding to no British subjects in affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person, family and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expressing that attachment, by those proofs that are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, cheerfully, and usefully employed in recommending ourselves by every testimony of devotion to your Majesty, and of veneration to the state from which we derive our origin; but though now exposed to unexpected and unnatural scenes of distress, by a contention with that nation in whose parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction, in our present unhappy and perplexing circumstances, from any former experience, yet we doubt not the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will justify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind must submit to judgment.

We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connexion with great Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to your Majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason, and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we present this petition, only to obtain redress of grievances and relief from fears and jealousies occasioned by the system of statutes and regulations adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in America, extending the power of courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty, trying persons in Great Britain for offences alleged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Massachusetts Bay, and altering the government and extending the limits of Quebec; by the abolition of which system the harmony between Great Britain and these colonies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, and the usual intercourse will be immediately restored.

In the magnanimity and justice of your Majesty and Parliament, we confide for a redress of our other grievances, trusting, that when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accustomed in our happier days to enjoy. For appealing to that Being who thoroughly searches the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending destruction.

Permit us then, most gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmost humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whose pure religion our enemies are undermining, for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interest of your family depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it, for the safety and welfare of your kingdom and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses. That your Majesty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the same bands of law, loyalty, faith and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties to be further violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and interposition may be used for our relief, and that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That your Majesty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign, over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions, till time shall be no more, is, and always will be, our sincere and fervent prayer. (A true copy.) CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

CHARLESTOWN (S. CAROLINA) Jan. 6.

LETTERS from West Florida inform us, that, in the beginning of November last, the Mortar, a chief of the Creek Indians, with upwards of eighty warriors, in ten canoes, went from the Upper Creek town, down the Alabama river, to Tanfia, and from thence proceeded to Mr. Strother's plantation, opposite to Mobile, where were about thirty Choctaw Indians, who called to them, and then fired into their canoes; the Creeks immediately landed, but one of them was accidentally shot by his own piece, in getting out of the canoe; the other warriors mounted the bluff, and the Choctaws took shelter in Mr. Strother's house, which, being built of Logs, was musket proof. Mr. Strother, his wife, and children, escaped only with what clothes they had on. The house was soon after burnt to the ground, but the besieged had undermined the foundation, and got into the kitchen, which being likewise burnt, they retreated to a little garden adjoining, which was enclosed with pickets, and there they defended themselves till six more of the Creeks were killed, and as many wounded. The Mortar then told his people, that this was not the proper method of attack, for, as they were numerous enough to eat the Choctaws up, they ought to break in upon them at all events; after desiring them to follow him, he ran up to the fence, though he had then a fresh wound in his thigh, and pulled down two of the pickets with his own hands, when he was shot through the body. His people, having carried him off, retired, and allowed the Choctaws to escape during the night, after a siege which had lasted near three days. Four of the Choctaws were killed, and two wounded, one of them very slightly. The Mortar being asked if he did not think his life in danger from his wounds, replied, that if any Choctaw bullet could have killed him, he would have been dead long ago. Three of the ten canoes returned immediately with the Mortar, and the rest of the wounded; the other seven, with Tipoe, a head man, and second in command, proceeded to Mobile point, where he expected to meet a very considerable body from the Lower Creek towns; but the largest battue being damaged, he went up Mobile river, to a place called Hay's Bluff, where two more of the party were killed by the Choctaws, and it is believed that all that were left then returned home.

About the middle of November the other party, consisting of upwards of an hundred and sixty warriors, from the Lower Creek towns, went to the westward, as far as Beloxi, or Presque Isle, destroying the cattle wherever they went; Mr. Kreba alone lost thirty head; they took only the tongues and tallow of most of them. They made no secret that if the Mortar had not been so unfortunate, they were all to have gone to New Orleans, to have got a French officer there to have given their peace talk to the Choctaws, and to have sent French traders by that route to their country. They even hoped that he could persuade the French King to send as many troops as, joined with them and the Choctaws, would drive both the English and Spaniards out of the country.

It is said, that, notwithstanding the late bloody action, the Creeks have sent a peace talk to the Choctaws, telling them they came not intentionally against them.

The Houmas, a small tribe of Indians on the eastern side of the Mississippi, have lately sold their village to a person at New Orleans, named Conway, and three leagues front on the river, which has been approved of by the Spanish Governor. They are to go to the western side of the Mississippi.

We are assured that it is an undoubted fact, that a party of the Creek Indians go every year to the Havannah. They go over in some of the fishing vessels and return with their presents in one sent on purpose by the Governor of the Havannah. About a dozen of them went over last summer, but the people who carried them did not know their names. A Gentleman, who was on that coast, advised the fishermen never to carry any more of them, but they said the Indians every year came on board, and obliged them to carry them over.

On Wednesday last about seventy passengers arrived here from the north of Ireland, intending to settle in this province.

NEW YORK, January 18.

To the Hon. CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of NEW YORK, and the territories thereon depending in AMERICA. The humble ADDRESS of his Majesty's Council for the province of NEW YORK.

May it please your Honour, WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council for the province of New York, return you our thanks for your speech.

The utility and necessity of promoting his Majesty's service, and the felicity of the colony, are so apparent, that you may be assured of our ready concurrence in every measure friendly to those important and inseparable objects.

Attached, most affectionately and inviolably attached, to the honour and interest of the King; zealously concerned for the prosperity and glory of Great Britain and her dependencies, and impressed by a due sense of the innumerable benefits flowing from an harmonious connexion between the several branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice, to which the unnatural discords between the parent state and her colonies are tending, without horror and consternation.

In controversies turning upon principles of the deepest policy, and of such amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the most distressing perplexities, the glorious work of restoring the common tranquillity, and establishing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, must, under God, ul-

timely depend upon the wisdom and benignity of the Crown, and the justice and magnanimity of the British nation.

Gladly shall we seize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whose interests are so inseparable, that the true patriot of either must be a real friend to both; and while the means to this desirable end employ the councils of the nation, our most vigorous efforts shall be steadily exerted to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

It affords us great relief, in this critical hour, to find your Honour heartily disposed to promote the same salutary designs; and it adds to our consolation, that, in so alarming a conjuncture, this colony has, in her chief Governor, an advocate near the throne, upon whose distinguished abilities, and active and generous benevolence, men of all ranks amongst us rely, with the firmest confidence, for a true and faithful representation of our condition and character.

By order of the Council.

DANIEL HORSEMANDEN, Speaker.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan. 18, 1775.

His HONOUR'S ANSWER:

Gentlemen,
I THANK you for this address. It will give me pleasure to convey to the throne these warm expressions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious sovereign, and your solicitude for the glory of the British empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his Majesty's wisdom and paternal affection, and the justice and magnanimity of the nation, for restoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmost efforts are necessary to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the Hon. CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the colony of New York, and the territories thereon depending in America.

The humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony.

May it please your Honour,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of the colony of New York, beg leave to return your Honour our most hearty thanks for your speech.

The assurances your Honour has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his Majesty's government, and the happiness of the people in this colony, merit our most grateful acknowledgments.

The provision for the support of his Majesty's government, and the necessary allowances for his service, shall be the objects of our attention, together with the ordinary business of the session.

Affected with the deepest concern, by the distressed state of the colonies, and impressed with a due sense of the fatal consequences attending the unhappy dispute between Great Britain and his Majesty's American dominions, we feel the most anxious anxiety at this alarming crisis. Fully convinced that the happiness of our confederates depends greatly on the wisdom of our present measures, and it affords us the highest satisfaction to hear, from your Honour, that our most gracious sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderness, to grant us relief. Anxious for the interest and happiness of our country, and earnestly solicitous for the re-establishment of harmony with Great Britain, we shall discountenance every measure which may tend to increase our distress, and, by our conduct, show ourselves truly desirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom.

The absence of our most worthy Governor in chief, whose upright conduct so deservedly acquired him the affections of the colony, will, we have the strongest reason to expect, be less sensibly felt from the wise administration of his experienced successor. The confidence your Honour has been pleased to repose in our attachment to our happy constitution, and our regard for the interest and prosperity of the British empire, demands the exertion of our most strenuous efforts to co-operate with you in endeavouring to restore the tranquillity so ardently desired by all true friends to the mother country and the colonies.

By order of the General Assembly,

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

Assembly Chamber, Jan. 20, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 23.

The speech of his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN, to both Houses, at the opening of the session of the General Assembly of New Jersey, at Perth Amboy, on the 13th of January, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,
ALTHOUGH not more than ten months have elapsed since your last meeting in General Assembly, yet as there are several matters of importance which require the particular attention of the legislature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an opportunity of transacting the public business as was consistent with your convenience.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,
The support of government having been expired ever since the first of October, I must recommend that matter to your early consideration.

The barrack master's accounts for the expenditure of the money granted last year for the supply of the King's troops shall be laid before you as soon as they can be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,
It would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were I, on this occasion, to pass over in silence the late alarming transactions in this and the neighbouring colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourselves in preventing those mischiefs to this country, which, without your timely interposition, will, in all probability, be the consequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular merits of the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies, nor do I mean to censure those who conceive themselves aggrieved for aiming at a redress of their grievances. It is a duty they owe themselves, their country, and their posterity.

All that I would wish to guard you against, is the giving any countenance or encouragement to that destructive mode of proceeding, which has been unhappily adopted in part by some of the inhabitants in this colony, and has been carried so far in others as totally to subvert their former constitution. It has already struck at the authority of one of the branches of the legislature in a particular manner. And, if you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, should give your approbation to transactions of this nature, you will do as much as lies in your power to destroy that form of government of which you are an important part, and which it is your duty by all lawful means to preserve. To you, your constituents have intrusted a peculiar guardianship of their rights and privileges. You are their legal Representatives, and you cannot, without a manifest breach of your trust, suffer any body of men in this or any of the other provinces, to usurp and exercise any of the powers vested in you by the constitution. It behoves you particularly, who must be constitutionally supposed to speak the sense of the people at large, to be extremely cautious in consenting to any act whereby you may engage them as parties in, and make them answerable for measures which may have a tendency to involve them in difficulties far greater than those they aim to avoid.

Besides, there is not, Gentlemen, the least necessity, consequently there will not be the least excuse, for your running any risk, on the present occasion. If you are really disposed to be true to the King, any inconveniences you conceive yourselves

to lie under, or to make any propositions on the present state of America, I can assure you, from the best authority, that such representations or propositions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater weight coming from each colony in its separate capacity, than in a channel, of the propriety and legality of which there may be much doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, Gentlemen, two roads; one evidently leading to peace, happiness, and a restoration of the public tranquillity; the other inevitably conducting you to anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war. Your wisdom, your prudence, your regard for the true interests of the people, will be best known when you have shewn to which road you give the preference. If to the former, you will probably afford satisfaction to the moderate, the sober, and the discreet part of your constituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps for a time, give pleasure to the warm, the rash, and the inconsiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the temper of the present times, are not even now the majority. But it may be well for you to remember, should any calamity hereafter befall them, from your compliance with their inclinations, instead of pursuing, as you ought, the dictates of your judgment, that the consequences of their returning to a proper sense of their conduct may prove deservedly fatal to yourselves.

I shall say no more at present on this disagreeable subject, but only to repeat an observation I made to a former Assembly on a similar occasion. "Every breach of the constitution, whether it proceeds from the crown or the people, is, in its effects, equally destructive to the rights of both: It is the duty, therefore, of those who are intrusted with government, to be equally careful in guarding against encroachments from the one as the other. "But it is (says one of the wisest of men) a most infallible symptom of the dangerous state of liberty, when the chief men of a free country shew a greater regard to popularity than to their own judgment."

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Council Chamber, Jan. 13, 1775.

To Messrs. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

You are requested to publish the enclosed proceedings of the committee for HENRICO, transmitted agreeable to their order.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

At a meeting of the freeholders of Henrico county, at the courthouse, in the town of Richmond, on Thursday the 17th day of November, 1774, for the purpose of choosing a committee, agreeable to the 11th article of the resolves of the General Congress, to see that the association is duly carried into execution within said county, the majority of votes appearing, from the poll, for the following Gentlemen: Richard Adams, Samuel Du Val, Richard Randolph, Nathaniel Wilkinfon, Turner Southall, Joseph Lewis, Peter Winston, Joshua Storrs, James Buchanan, Isaac Younghusband, Daniel Price, John Hales, Martin Burton, Rev. Miles Selden, and Samuel Price.

Resolved, that they be appointed a committee for this county, and that they, or the majority of them, do meet from time to time, as occasion requires, for the purposes aforesaid.

After which, the committee having formed themselves into a meeting,

Resolved, that John Beckley be appointed clerk to this committee.

A true extract from the minutes.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee for HENRICO county, on MONDAY the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1774,

Resolved unanimously, THAT the Rev. Miles Selden be appointed Chairman to this committee.

Resolved, that, upon the application of any three members of this committee, to the Chairman, he is authorized to call a general meeting thereof.

Resolved unanimously, that the resolutions of the General Congress should be referred to on every occasion, and that they ought to be considered, by the committee, as the sole rule of their conduct, respecting their present political engagements.

Resolved, that Richard Adams, Samuel Du Val, Richard Randolph, Turner Southall, Joshua Storrs, James Buchanan, Isaac Younghusband, John Hales, and Samuel Price, or any three of them, be appointed a corresponding committee, on behalf of this county, whose business it shall be, upon every occasion, when necessary, to inform the respective committees of the several counties within this colony, of any breach or violation of the general association by any person whatsoever.

Resolved unanimously, that, for the more effectual carrying into execution the association of the General Congress, and obtaining a speedy redress of American grievances, we will, as an immediate step thereto, enter into a subscription for the encouragement of all kinds of husbandry and manufactures within this county.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee for HENRICO county, on MONDAY the 2d day of JANUARY, 1775,

ROBERT PLEASANTS and company appeared, and informed the committee that they have received two packages of goods, amounting, as per invoice produced, to £. 55: 16: 10½ sterling, consigned to them, by the Peggy, Capt. Thomas Fisher, and praying that the same may be sold, in conformity to the 10th resolution of the General Congress.

Resolved, that the said goods be sold immediately, at public auction, by the package, for ready money; and that Nathaniel Wilkinfon, Turner Southall, and Daniel Price, members of this committee, conduct the sale, and dispose of the money, thence arising, agreeable to the said resolution.

Captain Thomas Fisher, commander of the ship Peggy, also appeared, and produced invoices of sundry packages of goods, amounting to £. 790: 7: 9½ current money, and of 1500 bushels of loose salt, and 534 sacks, containing four bushels per sack, amounting to £. 425: 5: 5 current money, which were shipped on his account and risk, and praying that the same may be sold, in conformity to the 10th resolution of the General Congress.

Resolved, that the said packages of goods, and quantity of salt, be sold at public auction, on Thursday next, for ready money, the goods by the bale, or package, and the salt in lots of one hundred loose bushels, or one hundred sacks containing four bushels each; and that Richard Randolph, Samuel Du Val, Isaac Younghusband, and John Hales, members of this committee, or any three of them, do advertise and manage the sale, and dispose of the money, thence arising, conformable to the before-mentioned resolution.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

An account of the sales of goods imported by ROBERT PLEASANTS and company, and sold by us this 2d day of JANUARY, 1775, pursuant to the above order, as follows, viz.

Prime cost and charges,	£. s. d.
Goods sold for	55 16 10½

Nathaniel Wilkinfon, Turner Southall, Daniel Price.

An account of the sales of sundry packages of goods, and a quantity of salt, imported by Capt. THOMAS FISHER, and sold by us, this 2d day of JANUARY, 1775, pursuant to the within order, as follows, viz.

Prime cost and charges,	£. s. d.
Goods sold for	790 7 9½

Short in the sales, — 7 11½

Salt, prime cost and charges,	£. s. d.
Ditto sold for	425 5 5

Samuel Du Val, Isaac Younghusband, John Hales.

At a meeting of the committee for HENRICO county, on SATURDAY the 14th day of JANUARY, 1775,

THOMAS BOWEN appeared, and informed the committee that he had imported 3596 bushels of salt, amounting, as per invoice, including freight, insurance, and difference of exchange, to £. 247: 4: 6 current money, and prayed that the same might be sold, in conformity to the 10th resolution of the General Congress: Resolved, that the said quantity of salt be sold at public auction, on Wednesday next, at the house of Abraham Cowley, in the town of Richmond, in lots of 500 bushels each, for ready money; and that Turner Southall, Joseph Lewis, James Buchanan, and Samuel Price, members of this committee, or any three of them, do advertise and manage the sale, and dispose of the money, thence arising, agreeable to the before-mentioned resolution.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

An account of the sales of salt, sold agreeable to the above order, by us, this 18th of JANUARY, 1775:

Prime cost and charges,	£. s. d.
Salt sold for	247 4 6

Joseph Lewis, James Buchanan, Samuel Price.

At a meeting of the committee for HENRICO county, on WEDNESDAY the 18th of JANUARY, 1775,

Captain JOHN FORBES, of the snow Allip, appeared, and informed the committee that he had imported 4839 bushels of salt, amounting, as per invoice, including freight, insurance, and difference of exchange, to £. 332: 13: 7½ current money, and praying that the same might be sold, in conformity to the 10th resolution of the General Congress.

Resolved, that the said quantity of salt be sold at public auction, in the town of Richmond, on Saturday next, in lots of five hundred bushels, for ready money, and that Samuel Du Val, Turner Southall, James Buchanan, and Daniel Price, members of this committee, or any three of them, do advertise and manage the sale, and dispose of the money, thence arising, in conformity to the said resolution.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

An account of the sale of salt, sold by us, agreeable to the above order, this 21st day of FEBRUARY, 1775:

Prime cost and charges,	£. s. d.
Salt sold for	332 13 7½

Turner Southall, James Buchanan, Daniel Price.

THE freeholders of the county of Pittsylvania, being duly summoned, convened at the courthouse of the said county, on Thursday the 26th of January, 1775, and then proceeded to make choice of a committee, agreeable to the direction of the General Congress, for enforcing and putting into execution the association, when the following Gentlemen were chosen members for the same, VIZ.

Abraham Shelton, Robert Williams, Thomas Dikiland, William Todd, Abraham Penn, Peter Perkins, Benjamin Lankford, Thomas Terry, Arthur Hopkins, Hugh Challus, Charles L. Adams, James Walker, William Peters Martin, Daniel Shelton, William Ward, Edmund Taylor, Isaac Clements, Gabriel Shelton, Peter Wilson, William Short, Henry Conway, John Payne, sen. Joseph Roberts, William Witcher, Henry Williams, John Salmon, Rev. Lewis Gwilliam, Richard Walden, Peter Saunders, John Wilson, and Crispin Shelton.

The committee then proceeded to make choice of Robert Williams for their Chairman, and William Peters Martin their Clerk.

During the time of choosing the said committee, the utmost good order and harmony was observed, and all the inhabitants of the county then present (which was very numerous) seemed determined and resolute in defending their liberties and properties, at the risk of their lives, and, if required, to die by their fellow sufferers (the Bostonians) whose cause they consider as their own; and, it being mentioned in committee, that their county had never contributed their proportionable part towards defraying the expenses of the Delegates, who attended on our behalf at the General Congress, that sum was immediately and cheerfully raised and deposited in the hands of Peter Perkins and Benjamin Lankford, Elquires, the Representatives for the said county, to be transmitted by them, to whom it ought to have been paid; after which the committee rose, and several loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, and the company dispersed, well pleased with the behaviour of those people they had put their confidence in.

Ordered, that a copy of the above proceedings be inserted in the Virginia News-papers.

WILLIAM PETERS MARTIN, Clk. of the committee.

THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS

Are just arrived, and to be SOLD upon REASONABLE TERMS, BY DIXON & HUNTER.

THOMPSON'S Seasons, 12mo.—Beattie on Truth, 8vo.—Pennant's Tour to Scotland and the Hebrides, 4to.—History of the Reign of George III. 8vo.—Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, 8vo.—Lethbridge's Josephus.—Mason's Poetical Works.—Welchman's Thirty Nine Articles.—History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, 12mo.—Goldsmith's History of England, 4 Vols. 8vo.—Ditto of Rome, 2 Vols. 8vo.—and Ditto of Greece, 2 Vols. 8vo.—Exemplary Mother.—Harrison's Chancery Practice, 1 Vol. 8vo.—Attorney's Practice in King's Bench and Common Pleas, 4 Vols.—Attorney's Pocket Book.—Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 Vols.—Ruffhead's Life of Pope.—Quincey's Dispensatory.—Hawke's Voyages, 3 Vols. 4to.—Dodd's Sermons to young Men, 3 Vols. 12mo.—Fordyce's Sermons to young Women, 2 Vols.—Peregrine Pickle, 4 Vols.—Martin's Gazetteer.—Marmontel's Belisarius.—Tales of the Genii, 3 Vols.—Persian Tales, 2 Vols.—Ditto Letters by Lyttleton.—Betty Thoughtless, 4 Vols.—Farriers Dictionary.—Seneca's Morals.—Peravian Tales, 8vo.—Young's six Months Tour through the North of England, 4 Vols. 8vo.—Ditto Natural Economy, 8vo.—and Do. Husbandry, 2 Vols. 4to.—Ditto Travels through Sicily and Malta, 2 Vols.—Corke's Letters from Italy.—Brown's Works, 3 Vols.—Burke's Speech.—Dr. Johnson's Patriot.—Tucker's Tracts, political and commercial.—Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, by Mrs. Chapone, 2 Vols.—History of Artifices, 2 Vols.—A Variety of SONG BOOKS, with or without Music,—and the following PLAYS: Sethona,—She Stoops to Conquer,—and the School for Wives.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cesar, Cicero, Horace, Nepos, Ovid's Epistles and Metamorphoses, Salust, Terence, Juvenal, and Virgil, in Usium Delphini. Schrevelii Lexicon, Clarke's Homer 2 Vols. Hutchinson's Xenophon, Castellio's Bible, 4 Vols. Clarke's Justin, Salust, Nepos, and Ovid. Cole's, Young's, and Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionaries. Dunlap's Greek Grammar, Bailey's Exercises in Latin and English, Entick's Latin and English Dictionary, Mair's Tyro's Dictionary, Ruddiman's Greek Testament, Holmes's Do. Holmes's Latin Do. Gradus ad Parnassum, Clarke's Introduction to the making of Latin, Clarke's AEsop, Erasmus, Florus, Eutropius, and Cordery. Mair's Introduction, Salust, and Vocabulary. Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and Rudiments.

COURT CALENDARS for 1775.